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CHUNGKING REPORTS TENGFENG CAPTURED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Enemy Communique Also Admits Iyang Reached by Part Of Imperial Forces

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The Chungking army admitted in its communique issued last night that the Japanese Forces have occupied Tengfeng, 48 kilometers southwest of Chengchow, a Reuter correspondent in Chiang Kai-shek's capital reports, according to a dispatch received here.

The communique also revealed that a part of the Japanese Forces had reached Iyang, 56 kilometers south of Loyang.

Enemy Completely Trapped

By O. AKATANI and I. SEKIHARA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 9.—The enemy main force under General Tang En-po, trapped in the Niufushan Range by the Japanese Forces is now faced with inevitable annihilation, with its communications and liaison means completely destroyed.

The Honan campaign has reached its last stage with the enemy's 13th Army Corps and 29th Army corps including some 10 divisions with 70,000 to 80,000 troops encircled in the Niufushan Range since May 5. The Japanese Forces further compressing their steel ring of encirclement around the enemy have been launching violent attacks by smashing the enemy units operating in the mountain area.

Simultaneously, the Japanese Tank Units which have penetrated the enemy position from the northwestern direction are now inflicting deadly blows on the enemy main body. On May 9, the beaten foe, thrown into extreme confusion due to the desertion of high staff officers and the death of others was reported to be desperately searching for some means of retreat.

Strife Hits Chungking

By E. KOYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X IN HONAN, May 9.—The Chiang Kai-shek Army and the Chinese Communist Army are strengthening their own defenses against each other even while blaring forth their coalition for their so-called summer general counter-offensive against Japan, according to the testimony of a Chungking prisoner of war.

Both armies are making frantic efforts to reinforce their respective units ostensibly for the purpose of launching their vaunted summer general counter-offensive against Japan but they are really consolidating their positions against each other. The 14th Army under General Chang Tsai-peng, which had been assigned to Honan, was transferred to Shensi Province on March 17 as a blockade force against the Communists. On the part of the Communists, too, they are devoting all their energies to the strengthening of their preparations against Chungking on the pretext that this is the year in which the general counter-offensive must be developed in real earnest.

The Communists, in fact, are surmising a situation in which they should be defeated in a battle with the Chiang forces and are building fortifications south of Yenan and drawing a hypothetical line of retreat as far as northern Shansi and the Yellow River on the Shensi provincial border. Thus, strong fortifications are being built in the western sector of the New Northwestern War District.

The enemy camp in this way is torn by internal strife but the two factions are agreed so far as the necessity for conducting a general counter-offensive against Japan is concerned, since neither the Chungking Chinese nor the Communists can be expected much longer to withstand the severe pressure of the war. Since 1942 the Chiang Kai-shek Army has found it difficult to conscript the required number of men for military service with deserters steadily increasing. Both armies are finding it difficult to continue the resistance merely on the strength of a slogan: "National Construction through Resistance." Thus, they are promising the development of a general counter-offensive against Japan in order to bolster the fast-sagging morale within.

Meanwhile, the four big banks, including the Central Bank and Bank of China, that had their offices at Loyang have been moved to Sian as a measure to "leave nothing undone for the completion of preparations for the general counter-offensive." The various economic institutions of Honan are following suit and are moving out to Sian. The public, however, is regarding this in the light of a general retreat that the morale of the Chungking-Communist camp is consequently fast sinking.

French Envoy Leaves Indo-China for Peking Bound for Tokyo Post

Domei

SAIGON, May 9.—Henri Cosme, newly-appointed French Ambassador to Japan, today, left here by air for Peking en route to Tokyo to take up his post. It is recalled that the Ambassador arrived here at the beginning of April to confer with Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, as well as other Government officers concerning the present conditions in French Indo-China. Ambassador Cosme succeeds Charles Arsene-Henry, who passed away in Tokyo last year.

U.S. BLACK-LISTING SCORED BY DUBLIN

Government Communique Charges Step Against 38 Eire Firms Unwarranted

Special

LISBON, May 9.—The black-listing of 38 Eire business firms by the United States Government is totally unwarranted and that it is nothing more than the imitation of the British procedure is the charge included in the communique issued by the Eire Government today, according to a British news agency dispatch.

The report said that the United States decision to place 38 Irish firms on the blacklist as reported by the Daily Mail is described by the Irish note as totally unjustified and that the imputation that goods had been sent from Ireland to Germany since the beginning of the war is untrue.

The communique bitterly charged that the Daily Mail should know that the Irish trade to and from all countries is subject to the navicert system which is controlled by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. It should further know, it added, that the Irish firms mentioned in the United States blacklist are copied from the blacklist of the British Government.

Britain Warns Neutrals

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—In concert with the United States Government's pressure on neutrals, the British Government today warned neutral nations which fail now to cooperate with the anti-Axis powers in their effort to destroy the German war industries that they "face a threat of postwar blacklist," according to a London dispatch.

In a speech in the House of Commons, Lord Selborne, British Minister of Economic Warfare, declared, "Any neutrals who now send raw materials to Germany are simply prolonging the war and we shall certainly continue to do our best to prevent that. The end of the war may not necessarily mean the end of the blacklist."

It is recalled in this connection that the United States Government has already placed 15,000 firms including businesses in Europe on the blacklist for trading with the Axis.

Reich Weakening Aimed

Special

BERLIN, May 9.—Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, in an interview with a correspondent of a Swedish paper, said that it was the main task of his ministry to weaken the power of resistance of the German home front, according to the Auslands-Informationsdienst.

Foot declared that three methods are being used in an attempt to achieve this objective: sea blockade, aerial attacks, and control of trade between Germany and neutral countries.

The statement Foot made to the Swedish correspondent deserves special attention in view of the Anglo-American pressure against the neutrals, the paper said.

NIPPON GUNS, PLANES CONTINUE TO BATTER KOHIMA AREA ENEMY

Combined Attack Silences Anti-Axis Batteries—Air Forces Keep Active

By T. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 8.—A furious artillery battle began on May 5 between the Japanese and the enemy forces stationed at a corner of XX Height west of Kohima.

In close cooperation with Army Wild Eagles, a powerful Japanese Artillery Unit at XX, north of Kohima, opened up a furious bombardment on the enemy gun batteries that were aiding several hundred anti-Axis troops who were persistently resisting the Japanese onslaughts. As a result, the enemy guns were completely silenced.

At 5:30 p.m. on May 5, Japanese Army bomber and fighter planes in a large formation stormed over the enemy artillery position in a field southwest of XX Height and scored numerous direct hits. Smashing attacks were also carried out on about 300 trucks and vehicles assembled on the Kohima-Dimapur Road. The Japanese blasted 30 tanks as well as a large number of trucks and other vehicles.

In conjunction with this aerial attack, our artillery units bombarded the enemy position, throwing the anti-Axis forces into utter confusion. After several hours of heavy bombardment, the enemy was effectively silenced, and columns of smoke and flames were observed rising from the blasted position.

Meanwhile, various Japanese Units launched a furious attack on enemy tank formations and artillery columns that had advanced to a point northwest of Kohima on the evening of May 5.

With the support of XX guns, the Japanese stormed into the enemy tank formations destroying several tanks and killing 60 or 70 soldiers.

Following this, the Japanese continued their attack hot on the heels of the routed foe, and advanced to XX, where a furious battle is now raging with enemy reinforcements.

Blast Enemy Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, May 7.—In their attack on the Ramu Airfield, advance enemy air base on the Indo-Burmese border front carried out yesterday morning, Japanese Army Air Units set ablaze a medium-sized enemy plane and four or five smaller machines out of eight aircraft on the runway at the airfield. In defiance of a severe barrage of enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, all the Japanese raiders returned safely.

On the morning of May 5, meanwhile, Japanese Air Units, in a large fighter-bomber formation, carried out a bombing attack on enemy X X base and silenced all of the 40 large guns arrayed at the enemy artillery positions by giving them crushing blows. The same Japanese raiders then intercepted a group of enemy motor-trucks fully loaded with provisions running along the Dimapur Road and smashed 20 or 30 of them in fierce dive-bombing.

About the same time, other Japanese planes attacked the Maulu Airfield where the enemy glider-borne troops had been landed and destroyed four gliders on the ground. They also inflicted heavy damage on the enemy positions and large number of enemy personnel in the vicinity of the airfield. In both raids all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Admits Withdrawal

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia admitted in its communique today that the British-Indian army has withdrawn from Buthidaung on the Arakan front in order to shorten the firing line, says a Kandy dispatch received here.

Attacked at Bishenpur

Domei

LISBON, May 7.—Japanese Air Forces attacked the anti-Axis position at Bishenpur, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced today, reports a Kandy dispatch reaching here.

Empire Meet Continues

Special

LISBON, May 8.—The British Empire Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers now being held in London will probably last for two or three more weeks, according to British reports received here.

Enemy's Huge Air Armada Fails To Dent Japan's Outer Ramparts

Nippon Forces Furiously Repel Total of 24,097 Planes Which Attacked During April From Chishima to New Guinea and From Marshalls to India

Enemy planes that came to attack various Japanese positions during April totaled 24,097, setting a new record since the beginning of the war. Against the numerically superior enemy air forces that persistently attacked us, our Army and Navy Air Forces as well as the ground units fought bravely day and night. Along the extensive fronts running from the Chishima Islands in the North to New Guinea in the South, the Marshalls in the East to India in the West, our airmen protected warships and merchant vessels, advanced into enemy territory, met the enemy planes in the air and closely cooperated with the ground operations.

In April, our forces gained the glorious result of 474 enemy planes downed and 242 damaged, or a total of 716 enemy planes. On our side 90 planes were self-blasted or failed to return, while 85 planes were destroyed on the ground, making the total damage 175 planes.

Details of the air battles on the various fronts during April are as follows:

South Pacific Front: In the South Pacific area, the air battles in the New Guinea sector were the most fierce. While in March, 3,725 enemy planes came to attack our positions, 5,302 came in April. Following the new landing operation of the enemy on Hollandia and Eitape on April 22, it must be expected that the fighting on this front will become more intensified as the enemy is intent on breaking through our strategic line.

The enemy planes that came to the Banda Sea area in March were only 165, but in April they increased suddenly to 974, a warning that the enemy's attempt at an offensive will take place in that area.

Bougainville Island was visited by 2,254 enemy planes in April as against 6,050 in March. This decrease is due to the concentration of the main units of the enemy's southern Pacific air forces in the Torokina district to combat our great offensive there.

The enemy's attempt at an attack on the Bismark Islands is still being continued unabated. Day and night fierce air battles are taking place in the South Pacific area, the results obtained so far by our forces being 232 enemy planes shot down and 101 destroyed.

Central Pacific Front: Enemy planes that attacked our islands in the Central Pacific during April were 3,062, of which 147 were shot down by our forces and 54 damaged.

Burma Front: With the progress of our Burma campaign, the enemy has been repeating his desperate attempts by mobilizing his entire air strength, his sole hope lying in numerical superiority. The number of enemy planes that came to attack our positions on the Burma front was doubled in April, reaching the figure of 7,364. Of this number 140 planes, including 25 probables, were either shot down, set ablaze or damaged, among them being 34 DC-3 large type transport planes. This proves how eagerly the enemy is trying to send supplies by air to their forces and paratroops trapped in the Imphal Basin by our units.

China Front: During April, the number of enemy planes that came to this area decreased to 295 as against 383 in March. This is due to the withdrawal of a portion of the U.S. air units to the Indian front as the result of the Indian advance. With the progress of the present Honan campaign, the enemy offensive is expected to be revived. On this front, 20 enemy planes were shot down and 20 others damaged.

As against the 18,329 enemy planes that attacked our various fronts during March, the number increased to 24,097 in April. Particularly on the South Pacific and Burma fronts the air battles were most fierce. It is also to be noted that the number of attacking enemy planes greatly increased in the Aleutian area.

Number of Enemy Planes That Came to Attack Our Various Fronts in March and April

	March	April
Southern Pacific	14.480	13.068
Central Pacific	—	3.062
Northern Pacific	43	84
Burma	3.226	7.364
China	383	295
French Indo-China	141	164
Thailand	56	60
Total	18.329	24.097

Southern Pacific Front (In detail)

	March	April
New Guinea	3.725	5.302
Banda Sea	165	974
Bougainville Island	6.050	2.254
Bismark Islands	4.540	4.538
Total	14.480	13.068

U.S. PRESS VOICES WORRY OVER HONAN WAR ASPECT

Japanese Successes 'Much Too Consistent'—Situation Fraught With Danger

Special

LISBON, May 9.—Anxiety among well-informed sources in the United States in view of the striking successes being scored by the Japanese in their Honan campaign was reflected in an editorial appearing today in the Philadelphia Inquirer, according to a dispatch received here. The paper said that "the fears long expressed by informed observers on conditions in China are beginning to take ominous shape in the campaign in northern Honan."

The journal said that the Japanese "are battling with much too consistent success to close the 250 mile gap in the Peking-Hankow Railway," adding, "the darkening Chungking situation forcibly demonstrates that the huge bulk of the Japanese Army is intact and working out its plans to suit itself." The paper concluded that Chungking's allies "cannot deal indefinitely by inadequate measures with a situation so fraught with danger."

Meanwhile, a Sydney dispatch revealed that the Sydney Morning Herald in an outspoken editorial accompanying an equally candid series of articles on China warned the Australians against "over-optimistic illusions" regarding Chungking's war potential. Pointing out that the foundations for military power are industrial resources and national cohesion, the paper declared that Chungking's hope for national unity may be attained in the future but that, today, it is a mere dream of its leaders.

Losovsky Cedes Press Post

Domei

BERLIN, May 8.—Abraham Losovsky has ceded his post as Chief of the Soviet Foreign Press Department to Foreign Vice-Commissar Alexander Vishynsky who was recalled recently from his post in the Allied Mediterranean Committee.

CONDITION OF MAHATMA SAID UNEXPECTEDLY GOOD

Taking Walks in Garden at Parnakuti in Mornings—Visits Grave of Wife

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—Despite the long life of imprisonment at Poona prison, Mahatma Gandhi is said to be in an unexpectedly good health, according to a Bombay report.

The dispatch said that since Monday he has been taking a walk in the garden at Parnakuti every morning, and that on Tuesday he went to the Aga Khan Palace for the first time since his release from the prison in order to offer wreaths at the graves of his late wife and secretary, Mahadeo Desai.

Meanwhile, great concern over the health of the Mahatma is entertained by his closest friends because he is seeing too many people since his release on Saturday from prison, a United Press correspondent at Poona disclosed.

Sitting in his characteristic cross-legged fashion wearing a loin cloth and his skin gleaming from an oil massage, the Mahatma is receiving almost every friend presenting himself except members of the press.

The correspondent said that the Indian patriot did not see the press yesterday as it was his day of silence. The Mahatma humorously gave the press an open invitation to visit him every Monday, his day of silence.

Aoki Host to Kuo

Kuo Hsiu-feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and concurrently president of the Central Press Service, and his suite were guests at luncheon given on Wednesday by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affair, at his official residence. In the evening, they attended the dinner given in their honor by the Japan Press Association at the Dai-Toa Kaikan. Today, the visitors are scheduled to visit Hakone.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST ENEMY DESTROYER OFF SHORTLAND ISLE

Direct Hit Sets Hostile Craft Afire; Foe's Air Raids on Our Bases Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 10.—Japanese Units stationed on Shortland Island damaged one of the two enemy destroyers which attempted to attack our position on Monday morning. A direct hit set afire to the warship which fled in haste. No damage was reported by our side.

Rabaul Raids Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 10.—Counter-attacking a large formation of enemy planes, Japanese Forces here shot down four and damaged four others last Saturday and Monday.

A combined formation of 118 bombers and fighters of the enemy air force tried to raid this base on Saturday but were beaten off by the Japanese on the spot after losing three planes.

On Monday, another formation of 89 enemy fighters and bombers came attacking. The Japanese Units promptly downed two invaders and damaged three others before the other foe attackers fled. No damage was done to the Japanese side.

3 Enemy Planes Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 10.—Without suffering any damage, Japanese Units at Koepang on Timor Island shot down one and damaged two out of 13 enemy B-24 bombers which attempted to assault the island on the morning of May 6.

Efman Isle Raid Foiled

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE, May 10.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units damaged three enemy B-24 bombers out of six aircraft that came attacking Efman Island off Sorong, western tip of New Guinea Island, on Monday afternoon. In utter confusion, the rest of the enemy raiders ran away, dropping all their bombs in the sea. No loss on the Japanese side was reported.

2 Foe Planes Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 10.—Intercepting 18 enemy B-24 bombers that tried a morning raid on Wiak Island last Saturday, Japanese Forces there damaged two of the foe aircraft and repulsed all the rest without any damage on their side.

Enemy Planes Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

AMBON, May 10.—A formation of several four-engined and two-motored enemy airplanes attempted to attack our position at Ambon on Ambonina Island from midnight of May 4 to dawn the next day. The Japanese Units on the spot contacted them, shooting down one plane and damaging two others. The Japanese suffered no damage.

EX-MAYOR OF JERUSALEM HITS BRITISH TREACHERY

States Arabs in Palestine Not Even Allowed to Have Own Government

Special

LISBON, May 8.—Severely attacking the British Government for its unfulfilled promise to the Arabs, Dr. Khalidi, former Mayor of Jerusalem, writing in the London Evening Standard emphasized that the Jewish problem in Palestine should not be settled at the cost of the Arabs, according to a report from London.

He said that the Palestine "White Book" ranked before the Balfour declaration because it was more binding than that declaration or the British promise to King Hussein in World War I.

Dr. Khalidi pointed out that whereas the British had fulfilled their promise to the Jews, the Arabs in Palestine have not even been allowed to have their own government although they are entitled to it.

He declared that the Jews are striving to gain full control over the whole of Palestine and stressed that the Jewish problem must not be settled at the cost of the Arabs. In his opinion the best settlement would be found, for instance, in Australia, where an empty Continent is at hand.

Shoken Benevolence Declured World-Wide In Red Cross Report

Domei

ZURICH, May 9.—The donations graciously contributed by the Empress Dowager Shoken to the International Red Cross Committee is working most efficaciously to relieve the lot of the unfortunate regardless of race or creed, the organ of the Committee reported in its April issue. The report said: "The late Empress Dowager Shoken initially donated ¥200,000 toward a fund for peacetime relief work of the International Red Cross Committee, and, in 1935, increased the sum, so that the fund now totals 450,000 Swiss francs. The Committee, in full appreciation of the benevolence manifested by the late Empress Dowager, has, out of the interest amount transmitted 5,000 Swiss francs to the Hungarian Red Cross Society; 3,000 Swiss francs to the Portuguese Red Cross Society as subsidies for innoculation, public baths, field hospitals and dental clinics, and 1,000 Swiss francs to the Serbian Red Cross Society for the purchase of surgical appliances."

RED CROSS SOCIETY REPORTS ACTIVITIES

52nd Regular Meeting Honored by Presence of Field-Marshal Kotohito Kanin

The 52nd regular general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the auditorium of the Society at Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, in the gracious presence of His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Patron of the Society, and Her Imperial Highness Princess Itsuko Nashimoto, Patroness of the Volunteer Nurses' Association.

The function was attended by the proxies of the War, Navy and Home Ministers, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Baroness Nakako Hozumi, vice-president of the Japan Women's Association, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, and Nozomu Nakagawa, president and vice-president respectively of the Japan Red Cross Society, and 150 members of the organization and its branch offices as well as about 50 members of the Volunteer Nurses' Association.

The meeting opened with the observance of the national group rites. A resolution expressing gratitude to the members of the Imperial Fighting Forces was then read and the activities of the Red Cross Society were reported by Prince Tokugawa.

Then, His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin read the gracious message granted by Her Majesty the Empress and the meeting was brought to a close at 10:20 a.m.

In a ceremony held at 2 p.m. at the same auditorium, His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin was pleased to award Meritorious Service Medals and commendations to 10 members of the Society in appreciation of their distinguished contributions to the activities of the organization and the Special Membership insignias and commendations to 10 others.

U.S. War Debts Increase

Special

LISBON, May 9.—United States war debts have increased to $240,000,000,000 by the new credit of $30,000,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch. Originally, the Government had asked for $50,000,000,000 but it was reduced in view of the strong opposition of the Republican Party, the report added.

Soviets, Czechs Sign Pact

Special

LISBON, May 8.—The Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian Governments have signed an agreement for the administration of the Czechoslovakian areas "liberated" by the Soviet army, according to the communiques issued simultaneously in London and Moscow, a London dispatch disclosed today.

Sees Air-Raided Areas

Domei

BRUSSELS, May 8.—John Amery, son of British Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, visited Lille, Belgium, and inspected the quarters most heavily bombed by the Anglo-Americans. He deposited a bunch of flowers for the victims of the sixth terror-raid.

HIGH ARMY OFFICERS WIN IMPERIAL FAVOR FOR GALLANT ACTION

9 Recently-Returned Leaders Granted Audience—5 Others At Imperial Luncheon

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience, on Wednesday, nine high-ranking officers of the Imperial Army, including Lieutenant-General Giichi Itahana, who have recently returned from the foremost fronts and also to command five other officers of similar rank who have also returned from the battle-fields to attend a Court Luncheon in recognition of their services.

The officers who had the honor of being received in Imperial Audience were Lieutenant-General Itahana and Major-Generals Toyoji Akiyama, Mikio Tsutsumi, Yasutomi Sawada, Seiichi Terada, Masao Shimizu, Takuma Ishikawa, Moriji Kawagoye and Tsunemichi Arimura.

His Imperial Majesty graciously received these honored generals in audience at 10 a.m. in the Ante-Chamber within the Imperial Palace. The eight Major-Generals were served with celebration drinks in the Southern Ante-Chamber and left the Palace, filled with awe over the Imperial Benevolence.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Generals Seiichi Kita, Ikkaku Shimono, Giichi Itahana, Issaku Nishihara and Shihei Oba were privileged to be present at an Imperial Luncheon held at noon in the Homei Hall, in the August Presence of His Imperial Majesty. His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka and His Imperial Highness General Naruhiko Higashikuni were pleased to grace the function with their presence while War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Lieutenant-Generals Heitaro Kimura and Takeo Yasuda, members of the Supreme War Council, Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp, General Shigeru Hasunuma and other high officials were also privileged to be present.

It is respectfully learned that His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to grant a set of lacquer cups bearing the Imperial Crest and a gift of money to Lieutenant-General Itahana and sets of lacquer cups with the Imperial Crest to the eight Major-Generals who had the honor of being received in Imperial Audience the same day.

PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR RESIGNS FROM POSITION

Takes Step Hoping It Will Restore Order; War Chief Is Successor

Special

LISBON, May 9.—General Maximiliano Martinez has tendered his resignation as President of the Republic of Salvador which is to become effective today with the announced hope of restoring order in the country shaken by general strikes, a San Salvador dispatch disclosed today.

The President's resignation came a little more than a month after his Government had downed a revolt in which 50 were killed and 134 wounded.

General Martinez turned over his presidential powers to General Andres Ignacio Menendez, Minister of National Defense, the report said. General Menendez was designated to take over the presidency of the Cabinet, in addition to the posts of President of Congress and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

General Martinez had been President since December 4, 1931.

U.S. Naval Leaders Meet

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—A three-man naval conference among Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William Halsey, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. South Pacific Fleet, was held at San Francisco on May 7, it was announced by the Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. No further details were disclosed.

PORTUGUESE PAPER HITS FOE COERCION

British Persecution Vigorously Scored by Conservative Catholic Organ, Voz

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 9.—The independent, conservative and Catholic Portuguese paper Voz in its editorial dated May 5 expressed resentment over the British persecution of Portugal.

Following the conclusion of the Anglo-American agreement with Spain, brought about by persistent coercion, the two Powers have begun to exert pressure on neutral Portugal so that she would discontinue all her exports to Germany. The Voz, of Lisbon, protested as follows in its editorial for May 5:

"British papers, with the exception of the Catholic organ Tablet which is denouncing the persecution of Portugal by the anti-Axis Powers, are criticizing Portugal and the Portuguese Government and The Daily Mail, for instance, is even urging the abrogation of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance Treaty. We have difficulty in understanding such an attitude. Especially the British Broadcasting Corporation, organ of the British Government, has frequently made broadcasts in Portuguese calculated to stir up unrest in this country and taking exception to our domestic administration.

"Such actions on the part of the British are liable to sow the seed of discontent among the people of Portugal, to incite popular antipathy against the Government and to encourage the disorderly elements at home. They are contrary to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We hope that the British authorities will carefully reconsider its attitude."

The Diario de Manha, organ of the Portuguese Government, in its editorial for May 6 supported the view expressed by Voz as representing the will of the people and printed the full text, similarly condemning the Anglo-American attitude.

GENERAL STRIKE ATTEMPT NIPPED IN BUD BY LISBON

Portuguese Gov't Nabs Hundreds of Wirepullers Behind Move to Paralyze Country

Special

LISBON, May 9.—Hundreds of persons who were believed to be wirepullers behind a movement obviously aiming at proclaiming a general strike throughout the country were arrested here on Monday, according to the Government organ, Diario Da Manha. The movement was immediately suppressed and the arrested were taken into custody.

The paper declared that the strike attempt was caused by pamphlets distributed in Lisbon during the past few days. The journal further pointed out that the strikers would be severely punished because everyone must know that the laying down of work at this time was tantamount to high treason.

Meanwhile, it is reported here that several strike movements broke out in northern Portugal during the week-end. Details are not available, however, as to their extent and development.

The Government, at any rate, is firmly resolved to remain in control of the situation. Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar on Monday evening had a lengthy conference with the heads of the various departments. Measures to preserve law and order were decided upon. Chief of Police Colonel Cameira, Chief of the Secret Police Captain Laurenzo and Commander of the National Guard General Ramirez participated in the conference. Political quarters are of the opinion that foreign elements might have had a hand in the attempt to disturb Portuguese labor.

German Author Dies

Special

BERLIN, May 8.—Death claimed the well-known German author Paul Oskar Hoecker at the age of 78, it was learned today. His novels were extremely popular before World War I. From 1915 to 1918, he published the Liller Kriegszeitung, the first German soldiers' paper. After the World War, he was sentenced to death as an alleged war criminal by a Belgian court but was not executed.

Nambiar Inspects Legion

Special

BERLIN, May 8.—The Indian Legion garrisoned at the Atlantic Wall was inspected by A. C. N. Nambiar, State Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Subhas Chandra Bose's representative in Berlin. The Indian Legion gave proof of its excellent condition by performing offensive and defensive operations for the [illegible]

Anti-Axis Not Giving Lend-Lease Supplies To Badoglio Forces

Special

LISBON, May 9.—The volunteer army planned by Marshal Pietro Badoglio will not receive Lend-Lease supplies from the anti-Axis nations, Ettore Viola, Badoglio's confidant on this question, announced today, according to a Naples dispatch. Viola, former president of the Veterans of World War I, was called from Chile to southern Italy solely for the purpose of negotiating with the anti-Axis military authorities about the delivery of arms but his efforts met complete defeat. He said, "They, on the contrary, expect us to hand over certain types of arms to them."

86 PLANES DOWNED DURING BERLIN RAID

Germans Destroy 185 Anglo-American and Soviet Aircraft In Past 24 Hours

Special

BERLIN, May 9.—It has been ascertained so far that 86 enemy aircraft, including 68 four-engined bombers, were shot down by German air defense forces during the terror attack made by United States bomber formation against Berlin on Monday. Numerous other four-engined bombers which were observed in a damaged state are believed to have failed to return to their bases.

Meanwhile, it was also learned that minor British formations attacked occupied western districts last night. According to reports available so far, German battle-flyers shot down 10 heavy enemy bombers. The Anglo-Americans have thus lost 96 aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, during yesterday and last night.

Air Battles Intensify

Special

BERLIN, May 9.—A total of 185 British, American and Soviet aircraft were shot down by the German air force within the past 24 hours. This figure alone shows that the air activity on both sides has reached an intensity scarcely known in the past, military observers here pointed out.

Anglo-American air forces continue their offensive against the communication targets especially in the western occupied territories in preparation of the invasion, while on the Eastern Front, the initiative is on the German side.

"Air engagements of unprecedented furiousness" the United Press described the air battle over central Germany when American bombers attacked Berlin on Monday morning and a total of 86 American aircraft including 68 four-engined bombers were shot down. Further number of American planes was badly damaged according to official German reports so that some of them probably did not reach their base.

The two daylight attacks on Berlin called forth some astonishment in German aviation circles as they do not fit into the picture of the strategic air offensive conducted of late by the Anglo-Americans against communication targets. After the enemy tried to concentrate this spring on fighting the German armament factories in their daylight raids, they suspended these operations as they did not yield the desired results.

In view of this plan, attacks on Berlin seemed a waste of bombs. In daylight attacks on Monday on occupied western territories, Brussels was also attacked. In the night when weak British bomber formations operated over northern France, 10 of them were shot down. Furthermore, yesterday 14 enemy planes were shot down over occupied western territories.

Meanwhile, on the Eastern Front, the Soviet air force lost a total of 71 aircraft yesterday as against two German planes, while last night the Soviets lost four bombers when they tried to attack the railway center in Estonia. However, the main area of air engagements on the Eastern Front was again in the Crimean Peninsula where 56 enemy planes were brought down.

At the same time, German and Rumanian planes attacked Soviet supply routes north of Tiraspol and east of Sereth, and north of the Eastern Front the Soviet airdrome at Sovka was subjected to a surprise attack and a number of parked Soviet planes was destroyed.

50 Killed in Brussels

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—Upwards of 50 persons were killed and over 100 injured during the raid on Brussels carried out by American bombers on Monday evening when the attack was mainly concentrated on the residential districts of the city, according to a dispatch from the city.

BRITISH AIM BARED IN GANDHI RELEASE

Move Claimed Political Necessity by Azad Hind Publicity Head in Press Statement

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, May 8.—The British freed Mahatma Gandhi because of political necessity and in order to absolve themselves of all responsibility if anything untoward should happen, S. A. Ayer, Minister of Publicity and Propaganda of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind declared in a statement issued to the press on the decision of the British Indian Government to release the Indian leader "unconditionally" in view of the health reports.

It was added by Ayer that if, however, the British think that by releasing Gandhi they can escape responsibility for his illness, they are sadly mistaken.

"The Indians all over the world are happy to hear that the Mahatma has been released unconditionally on medical grounds by the British Government," he declared. "They are happy because the Mahatma will have a better chance of recovering from his illness when he is outside the jail."

The Spokesman continued: "The unconditional release of the Mahatma, however, has not come as a surprise. Everyone expected that the British Government would make the Mahatma's illness an excuse and release him. By releasing him at this juncture, the British imperialists hope that if anything untoward should happen to the great leader, they will be absolved of all responsibility.

"The condition of Mahatma Gandhi's health is serious and at his age, after undergoing 21 months' imprisonment, during which period he was subjected to a great deal of physical and mental agony, almost anything can happen. If the British think that they can escape responsibility for Gandhi's illness, they are sadly mistaken.

British Position Perilous

"Another motive which urged the British Government to release the Mahatma is their desire for a compromise with the Indian leaders. The successful operations by the Indo-Japanese Forces in Eastern India have exposed all the boastful propaganda which the British have been spreading in India.

"Judging from the enemy's own admission, there is plenty to suggest that things are getting hot for the British in India and they will make every effort to arrive at some sort of a compromise with India's national leaders.

"But what chances are there for success? The Mahatma's first concern will be to take a rest and to improve his health. If the British think that the Mahatma can be induced to enter into negotiations with them regarding political questions, a rude shock awaits them.

"His first demand will be the release of at least all members of the Congress' Working Committee, if not that of all political prisoners. The British knew fully well that Gandhi is not at all anxious to preserve the British Empire in India. Any possible talk that Gandhi will have with his Working Committee colleagues will not be with a view to arriving at a compromise with Britain but to further intensify the 'quit India' campaign.

"Gandhi's health is always a matter of political importance affecting Indo-British relations. When Gandhi went on a 21-day fast in February last year, many people expected that the British Government might take that as an excuse and release him, but at that time the British thought they were doing well on all battlefronts and that they could continue to defy Indian public opinion.

Seen Political Necessity

"They said they didn't care whether Mahatma Gandhi lived or died, and that if he died it was his own fault. They also accused him of responsibility for the unrest and violence in the country and that until he withdrew the 'quit India' resolution, they would not release him.

"The reaction of the Indian public at that time was one of very deep anger and the feeling was that the British had deliberately insulted Gandhi and the Indian nation. A number of prominent Indians telegraphed to the Viceroy and Churchill requesting the release of Gandhi but the British refused to listen to them. Even after that there have been talks between England and India urging the release of the Congress leaders.

"This time, we have not heard of any appeal from any Indian other than that of the doctors urging the release of Gandhi on the grounds of ill-health. This time the people know that there is no need for an appeal. To the British, the release of Gandhi at this time is a political necessity."

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 10

ANNIVERSARY OF SEPOY MUTINY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—May 10 is the 87th anniversary of the Sepoy Mutiny, which may be rightly called the first Indian independence war.

The history of the British invasion of India began with the formation and activity of the East India Company in that country, and already by the first half of the 19th Century, the major portion of India had been placed under the economic control of that company. Later, the East India Company became an organ for political control

Then, with the adoption of a militaristic policy by Britain, most of the native States in India were placed under British rule. Such a state of affairs was bitterly resented by the Mogul regime, and the Indians resolved to take advantage of the first opportunity to drive the British out of their country.

Britain's one-sided cultural and religious policies toward India increased the anger of the Indians. The Sepoys rose in revolt, and rajahs, priests and the masses started their movement against British rule.

But this attempt was hopeless in face of the unified and well-equipped British troops. However, the movement for freedom spreal not only throughout the Federated States, but also to the northwestern and central provinces. Particularly at Lucknow, the British felt the full force of the independence fighters.

The Sepoy Mutiny was the first manifestation of the intensity of the anti-British sentiment of the Indians and of their determination to risk their lives for the sake of independence. On realizing this fact, the British began to rule India with an iron hand. By adopting the policy of merciless oppression and exploitation, the British put the Indians to great suffering. It was Britain's intention to increase her own strength by sapping India's.

Yet, despite their sufferings, the brave spirit of the Indians to gain independence, which was so vividly revealed at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, has been preserved. The gallant patriots continued their anti-British resistance and in 1919 the Amritsar Incident took place, but this tradegy, which caused the loss of much Indian blood, only bolstered the resolution of the Indians to gain their cherished goal.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has increased the desire of the Indians for freedom. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been established and the Indian National Army has advanced into India in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. Thus, a glorious step forward toward the liberation of India by the use of armed force has been taken.

Alarmed and confused over these developments, the British applied greater pressure on the Indians, but their efforts are proving in vain as the independence movement within India continues to gain in strength.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was recently released from Poona prison, commemorates today the anniversary of the Sepoy Mutiny. The day is not very far off when that tragedy will be revenged.

U.S. PUBLIC SEEKS LEAHY AS SUCCESSOR TO KNOX

Wants Navy Man Rather Than Civilian to Prevent Latter's Interference

Special

LISBON, May 9.—Notwithstanding the high tribute paid by President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as well as the American press to the service of the late Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, on the occasion of his recent death, many Americans have been dissatisfied with Knox as Secretary of the Navy and this is reflected in the demands for the appointment of Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to Roosevelt, as his successor, according to a Washington dispatch.

Such an appointment by Roosevelt would put the United States navy in professional hands, the dispatch quoted advocates of such a move as saying.

The Associated Press report quoted members of the Senate and the House Naval Affairs Committees as declaring that they feel it is about time that a "professional navy man be put in charge of the navy rather than a civilian." They state that if an admiral is in charge, there would be no grounds for civilian interference in naval affairs.

It is noted that James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, and Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, had been mentioned as Knox's successor.

EXTENSION IS MADE ON LEND-LEASE ACT

Approved by Senate But Forbids F.D.R. From Making Any Postwar Plans

Special

LISBON, May 8.—The United States Lend-Lease Act was extended to June 30, 1945 by the Senate with a vote of 63 to one but with the amendment forbidding the President to make any postwar economic or military commitments in connection with any Lend-Lease settlements, according to a Washington dispatch.

The amendment is interpreted as another blow to the declining prestige of Roosevelt among the members of Congress.

The dispatch added that the Senate vote was taken after the members had heard the proposals that the United States should take measures for the permanent possession of the Caribbean air bases leased for 99 years from Britain in exchange for the transfer of 50 over-age United States destroyers in 1940.

Denby Gives Details

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 7.—Concerning the American loans of arms in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act and the anti-Axis Powers' counter-loans to the United States, Charles Denby, adviser to the Mutual Assistance Bureau of the Foreign Economic Board, on Sunday made the following announcement, according to a Washington dispatch:

1. Since the Lend-Lease Act was enacted in March, 1941 until December, 1943, the United States had loaned various arms to various anti-Axis nations to the amount of $20,000,000,000 and the amount of loans is at present increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month.

2. On the other hand, various anti-Axis Powers' counter-loans of arms to the United States had exceeded $2,000,000,000 by the end of 1943. The greater portion of these loans was made by Britain, with Australia, New Zealand and India also sharing the loans by approximate amounts of $362,000,000, $92,000,000, and $116,000,000 respectively.

REICH TROOPS HURL BACK FOES FROM APRILIA ROAD

Germans Gain Ground—Advance Heavy Artillery Toward Anglo-American Positions

Special

BERLIN, May 8.—Anglo American troops launched two attacks of company strength yesterday on the road leading from Torre di Padiglione to Aprilia but both attacks were hurled back by concentrated German artillery fire, a dispatch from German war correspondent, Karl Praegner revealed. At the remaining focal points the Anglo-American forces refrained from attacking after the complete failure of their local counter-thrusts.

The correspondent declared that this lull meant the conclusion of the series of actions in the central sector of the beachhead area in the course of which the Germans not only gained tactically important ground but also inflicted substantial losses on the enemy troops.

Whereas the Germans succeeded in advancing their infantry positions, the Anglo-American artillery forces were further deprived of their scope of activity—a scope which was already narrow previously. German howitzer and long-range batteries are now out of the reach of the invasion forces and the open Pontinian coastal area is controlled by German artillery day and night.

Yesterday, the correspondent said, there was a marked increase in the action of German howitzer, mortar and long-range guns on Anglo-American ammunition dumps north of Nettuno and Anzio. Two such dumps at Nettuno were blown up yesterday. Heavy detonations were heard for a long time. Conflagrations are raging in the town of Nettuno.

In the southern sector, he stated that there was nothing important to report. He said that German batteries shelled Anglo-American troop concentrations between the coastal mountains and Cassino as well as in the Adriatic coastal region.

Denounces Terror-Raids

Domei

VICHY, May 9.—Victims of Anglo-American terror-raids, and the ruins of cultural monuments and dwelling houses in France are increasing daily, says the paper, Action Francaise. This criminal system of barbarous warfare has been thoroughly planned by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, and France will never pardon or forget this mode of aerial warfare.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 9

Heavy fighting is continuing in the Sebastopol area, where 46 enemy planes were downed yesterday by our bombers and fighters while 10 more enemy aircraft were destroyed by the A.A.-artillery of the Luftwaffe.

North of Jassy, minor Soviet attacks were unsuccessful, while German and Rumanian air force formations north of Tiraspol and east of the Sereth successfully attacked the enemy deployment positions.

In the Nettuno landing head, several local thrusts made by the enemy were repulsed.

A formation of Soviet torpedo-boats was dispersed off the northern Norwegian Coast by our light patrol boats cooperating with the Luftwaffe and one of the enemy boats was destroyed.

Over the Norwegian Coast, over the Baltic and over the Channel, 13 enemy aircraft were shot down by our A.A.-artillery aboard ships.

American bombers yesterday made a terror attack against Berlin dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs on the capital and Brunswick and caused damage to buildings as well as casualties. A total of 86 enemy planes including 68 four-engined bombers were downed by our defense forces. Furthermore, 14 enemy raiders were shot down over the occupied western territories.

British planes bombed Osnabrueck last night.

FASCISTS BOLSTER ROME GOVERNMENT

Zerbino Named High Commissioner to Intervene in Affairs of Capital

Special

LISBON, May 9.—The Italian Social Republic has appointed Dr. Paulo Zerbino as "High Commissioner for Rome" in view of the fact that Rome has become a town of the front and henceforth the Government will thus intervene directly in affairs of the capital, Walter Seidlitz, Transocean correspondent reports from Rome.

The following facts were considered in taking this step:

1. All the ministries and central administrative offices have been evacuated some time ago from Rome. Thus the city had lost its special feature as the seat of the Government without being commissioned with some new task.

2. The removal of the Government and administration was carried out because it was believed that the city would thus be spared of the anti-Axis air attacks. This assumption has proved incorrect for the Roman territory and roads on which the supplies are brought in for the civilian population are being bombed every day.

3. Rome must feed apart from its own population of 1,500,000, most of whom have lost their normal jobs, an additional 800,000 refugees and bombed-out persons mainly from southern Italy.

The paper, Messaggero, on Monday spoke of the "blocking of Rome". Roman housewives experience difficulties arising therefrom in their daily round of buying.

It is known that Premier Benito Mussolini himself is much concerned about aiding the Romans. Therefore, the appointment of a High Commissioner should be the first step in this direction to relieve the Roman population.

For this task, Dr. Zerbino, aged 39, was appointed, who by being appointed simultaneously Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Interior has become a member of the Government. He is one of the most active Fascist veterans. It is said that he will first try to raise the level of Rome's food supply to that of other Italian areas.

SQUABBLE IS DISCLOSED IN U.S. LABOR CIRCLES

Lewis of United Mine Workers Withdraws Reinstatement Application in A.F.L.

Special

LISBON, May 9.—Presaging another serious rift in the American labor ranks, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday withdrew the United Mine Workers' application for reinstatement in the American Federation of Labor and asked for the return of the $60,000 check representing the deposit for the first year's per capita tax in a letter to William Green, president of the A.F.L., according to a Washington dispatch.

The report revealed that Lewis had charged the A.F.L. with "servility to the Roosevelt administration." In his letter, Lewis further told Green that the majority of the members of the A.F.L. Executive Committee "lacked courage to either vote yes or no" to the question of the reinstatement of the United Mine Workers and instead "they have constantly muttered and mumbled and indulged in fearsome incantations over the fallacious and hoary jurisdictional rights."

Lewis called the A.F.L. Committee's attitude as an "amazing exhibition of base hypocrisy."

CURTIN ADVOCATES TALKS ON ASIA WAR

To Be Held Among Britain, U.S., Dominions When Europe War Reaches Decisive Stage

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—A conference among Britain, the Dominions and the United States to be held in Australia to discuss operations in the war against Japan, has been proposed by Prime Minister John Curtin, a U.P. report from London disclosed today.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has already been requested to attend the meeting.

However, since the conference is to take place sometime after the war in Europe has reached a tangible decision, it is opined that the holding of such a parley is only a remote possibility.

Bares Clash of Interests

Special

LISBON, May 7.—Admitting discord among the members of the British Commonwealth regarding the "Europe First" war policy, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in a B.B.C. broadcast tonight said that Australia lays stress on the importance of a combined anti-Axis military effort against Japan.

Asserting that the "Beat Hitler First" strategy means a prolonged war in the Pacific, Curtin declared that it is essential that a "certain minimum of effort must be maintained in the Pacific so the prolongation will not become a stalemate."

He warned that the "British Commonwealth must recognize that the interests of all its members are involved in Australia's ability to maintain and expand British institutions in the Pacific."

Admitting the existence of competition of interests among the members of the Commonwealth, Curtin added. "In particular Australia wants her partners in the Commonwealth to understand the vital position Australia has occupied in the affairs of the Commonwealth."

PLOTTER AGAINST LIFE OF ROOSEVELT NABBED

Special

LISBON, May 9.—The arrest of a man charged with making threats against the life of President Roosevelt was announced by the United States Secret Service Office in Philadelphia, according to a dispatch received here.

The spokesman of the Secret Service Office said that the plotter who gave his name as Harold R. Mason was formerly a private detective and railroad employe.

Washington reports meanwhile, said that Roosevelt had another opportunity today to state whether he will run for a fourth term, but passed it up with some degree of annoyance at a press conference.

The correspondent of the Buffalo News asked Roosevelt for a comment on the statement last night by Robert Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who predicted that Roosevelt will be renominated for a fourth term at the Democratic Convention in July.

Before the reporter could complete the question, Roosevelt interrupted him to say "Look, I've just come back from a month's vacation in the South. I am not going to talk about that any more than before. I did not read it and even if I did I would not talk about it."

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YANKS ARRIVE IN SWEDEN TO DISCUSS EXPORT ISSUE

Threaten Private Firms to Redirect Shipments to Anti-Axis Instead of to Reich

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 8.—Stanton Griffith, head of the Foreign Department of the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare, who is to discuss with the Swedish Government the question of ball-bearing exports, arrived Sunday night in the Swedish capital. He declined to make any statement to the press.

Today, Griffith got in touch with the United States Legation. It is not yet known whether he will negotiate with the Swedish authorities single-handed or whether he will await the return to Sweden of a member of the British Legation who flew to London last week.

The American party which arrived here to discuss Swedish exports of ball-bearings to Germany will get in touch direct with private business circles instead of first negotiating with the Swedish Government. In fact, the American Legation emphasized that the group had come entirely on private business.

One American news agency reported that it was realized on the American side that after the rejection by the Swedish authorities of the anti-Axis demands it was of little use trying to change the attitude of the Government for which reason the present activities would be directed to private industry.

The first step was the call on the leading Swedish financier Wallenberg. Later the mission left Stockholm to visit the factories. The American plan appears to be to suggest to the Swedish firms that, instead of supplying Germany with ball-bearings and other materials of military importance, to deliver these goods to the anti-Axis countries. Any refusal on the part of Sweden would mean their being put on the blacklist which would extend into the postwar period.

It is an open question whether such threats would greatly influence the Swedish industry although many companies including the ball-bearing factories have large investments in the United States. The economic aid, as far as Sweden is concerned, is not so much the sale of its own products but the importation of certain materials which it needed, in particular coal and coke which at present can only be obtained from Germany.

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DIPLOMATS WATCH EXHIBITION OF JUDO

Many Nippon Dignitaries Also Present at Demonstration of Art of Self-Defense

Japan's immense spiritual and physical strength which will vanquish any foe no matter how superior his material wealth or the bulk of his weapons, was symbolically demonstrated before a distinguished gathering of foreign diplomats and high Japanese Government leaders and other officials, when an imposing performance of Judo, Japan's national art of self-defense, was offered Wednesday afternoon.

Especially arranged at the invitation of Kojiro Tsutsumi, a member of the House of Representatives, the demonstration, which took place in the spacious park of the residence of Prince Tadashige Shimazu at Gotanda, was conducted by Kyuzo Mifune, a noted Judo expert connected with the Kodokan, and several of his assistants.

Among those watching the demonstrations, which lasted nearly two hours were Ambassadors W. Wichit-Wathakan of Thailand, Dr. Thein Maung of Burma, and Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippines, each accompanied by members of his Embassy staff; almost all Ministers of the Cabinet, excepting Prime Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, and Agriculture and Commerce Minister Uchida who were prevented by the pressure of administrative affairs; Governor Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis; General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association; Cabinet Adviser Ginjiro Fujihara; Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, and other high officers of the Army and Navy as well as high government officials, numbering altogether several hundred persons.

Especially the foreign diplomats were visibly impressed with the skillful demonstrations, which were further enhanced by Mr. Mifune's very instructive and at the same time witty explanations. One of the highlights of the demonstration was a judo fight between a six-foot adult and Mr. Tsusumi's 10-year-old son Yoshiaki, who threw his bulky adversary to the ground time and again by adequate application of the principles of Judo.

FOREIGN OFFICE REVEALS PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE

Ito, Takeuchi Given New Posts; Shifts Also Announced by Asia Affairs Ministry

Ryuji Ito, Counsellor in the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, has been ordered to assume his post in Portugal, while Ryoji Takeuchi, First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, has been appointed chief of the Third Section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, it was announced by the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

Simultaneously, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs announced the same day that Funao Miyagawa, Counsellor in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, has been appointed Consul-General at Harbin, and Kanichiro Kubota, chief of the Third Section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office and concurrently secretary in the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, has been named Consul-General at Saigon while Minoru Ishikawa, former Consul-General at Canton, has been made First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Thailand and concurrently Consul-General at Bangkok.

INDONESIANS LEARNING SHIPBUILDING VOCATION

Enroll for 6-Months' Course at Ship Carpenters' Institute Opened in Java

Domei

SOERABAJA, May 6.—Indonesian youths are undergoing a six months' course in shipbuilding at the Ship Carpenters' School which was opened on April 1 in this city by the Java Shipbuilding Bureau.

The institution is the third of its kind opened in Java, a Senior-grade and a Junior-grade Shipwright School having been opened in Djakarta and Semarang respectively last year. The Semarang Ship Carpenters' Schools will shortly be elevated to a senior-grade institution following the replenishment of facilities for teaching.

Meanwhile, the Engineering Section was created on April 1 at the Ship Crew Training School at Soemenap, Madoera Island, which was opened last December. At present, 150 native youths are undergoing training in the Navigation Section and 100 in the Engineering Section. The Navigation Section sent out 150 graduates at the end of March and two new 100-ton sailing vessels were recently acquired by the school for training purposes.

New Process of Iron Ore Concentration Will Increase Manchoukuo's Production

Special

HSINKING, May 9.—An epoch-making new process of iron ore concentration has just been perfected by research workers at the Anshan plant of the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation after six years of painstaking experiments.

It is a process based on the floatation principle having features decidedly superior to the roast-reduction magnetic process perfected by Dr. Tsunesaburo Umene for the treatment of a peculiar type of lean hematite ore found abundantly in the Anshan area.

Research workers of the metallurgical section of the Anshan laboratory of the Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Corporation are responsible for the discovery of the new process.

While a part of the roast-reduction magnetic process calls for the conversion of hematite into magnetite before it can be concentrated by magnetic grading, the new floatation process does away with this step altogether. Moreover, the new process requires neither immense roasting equipment nor a huge amount of gas fuel necessary for the roast-reduction process.

Utilization of the new process, therefore, will mean a tremendous amount of savings in material, equipment, fuel and time.

Application of the floatation process in the concentration of iron ore was heretofore viewed as most difficult on account of the lack of a suitable floatation medium. On the discovery of this medium, hinged the success of iron ore concentration by the floatation process.

Consequently, all efforts had been directed toward hunting down this medium. The process of iron ore concentration perfected by Dr. Umene has been one of the greatest factors contributing to the rapid development of the iron industry at Anshan in the past.

However, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the demand for iron and steel had become almost unlimited. Something revolutionary in the way of production thus became necessary in order to meet the emergency wartime requirement.

The announcement of the perfection of the radically new and effective process at Anshan is therefore most significant as it paves the way for the attainment of the emergency production increase.

BURMA ARMY FOILS ATTACKS BY ENEMY

Air-Borne Anti-Axis Troops Pushed Back Into Malaria Infested Jungles

Domei

RANGOON, May 7.—Proving their stamina and courage, Burmese troops launched violent attacks against the enemy air-borne troops equipped with superior arms in the upper Burma area and successfully drove them into the jungles. There the latter, solely relying on supplies by air, had to combat malaria, dysentery, and other diseases.

Revealing the brilliant war results scored by the Burmese soldiers, First-Class Officer (equal to a Lieutenant-Colonel) Yaun Nai who recently completed a one-month inspection tour of the front in northern Burma, said:

"On X day in March, the Burmese unit directed by Commander Thein Maung fiercely attacked the British-American combined forces, some 5,000 strong which was provided with wireless communication sets, flame-ejectors, automatic rifles, and other arms. For four hours the Burmese troops fought with hand-grenades or resorted to 'human bomb' tactics till finally the enemy was routed. This combat resulted in 98 enemy bodies left behind and many wounded.

"According to a report submitted by special scouts, the enemy wounded were transported to the rear by a large plane which made more than 10 trips for the purpose. On the Burmese side, 12 were killed and 13 wounded. The brilliant war results thus achieved by Commander Thein Maung's unit further bolstered the Burmese fighting spirit.

"No doubt, the enemy designed to disrupt our commissary lines with the air-borne troops, but after one month of desperate attempts, the enemy forces were driven into the jungles where they were doomed to become victims of malaria, dysentery and other epidemics. Once we witnessed the enemy air-borne troops crying aloud after receiving written matter dropped by aircraft. They must have been informed of the death of British Major-General Charles Wingate in an air accident.

"Testifying to the degrading morale of the enemy is the fact that a certain British official said that the war would end within two months in victory or in defeat. In contrast to this, the Burmese are daily manifesting their unflinching determination to fight till victory is assured.

"Equipped with only one light machine-gun, Second-Class Privates, Thein Maung and Maung Sen, once challenged an enemy company of 4,000 troops and subjected it to such a heavy barrage of fire that the numerical inferiority of our side was successfully camouflaged. Alarmed by such an attack, the enemy company gave up the attempt for a further advance.

"On another occasion, a certain sergeant closed in on an enemy garrison single-handed and seizing the enemy's hand-grenades, killed six enemy troops. On yet another occasion, Second-Class Private Thein Maung intercepted the enemy advance by firing his rifle. After taking time to plant some mines, he returned safely to the base. Thus, all the Burmese youths now fighting on the front are manifesting their high morale, firmly determined to conquer all obstacles."

MALAI INCREASES FOOD PRODUCTION

Agricultural Structure Being Perfected; All Idle Lands Being Cultivated

Special

SHONAN, May 10.—Malai today is making brilliant progress in increased foodstuff production with the authorities concerned adopting various effective measures toward the final goal of attainment of complete self-sufficiency. Whereas the increased foodstuff production in the two-year period following the establishment of the Military Administration was regarded as the foundation work for the reorganization of Malai's agricultural structure, this year may be termed as the year for putting the finishing touches on agricultural reorganization.

All possible efforts are, therefore being exerted for steady and creative increased production. All idle lands, fields, wastelands, and even gardens, have now been converted into fertile lands where tapioca and corn are ripening. Throughout the peninsula, one can see today nearly all idle lands of two years ago being cultivated into well-organized rice-fields and farms.

Furthermore, jungles are being cleared. In Sumatra, the conversion of superannuated rubber plantations into agricultural farms will be launched in the near future. At the end of last year the cultivation of rice plants in the unplands was increased by 67 per cent, while that of paddy-fields was increased by 67 per cent, compared with the end of the previous year.

Crops of these two kinds of rice plants also showed an average increase of 21 per cent over that of the previous year. Greater expectations are being entertained in the future. Taking into consideration the great expansion of farms and the speedy increase of production to be realized following the conversion of rubber plantations, bright prospects are being forecast for the Malai of tomorrow.

Out of approximately 3,000,000 acres of rubber plantations throughout Malai, there are some 600,000 acres estimated to be superannuated rubber plantations which can be diverted to the cultivation of foodstuffs. On these new farms, paddy-fields and upland rice plants, tapioca, sweet potatoes, raggee, corn and other foodstuffs will be cultivated.

In line with the conversion of superannuated rubber plantations, scrupulous management is expected to be introduced on the remaining rubber plantations and new varieties of rubber plants will be raised, thus further strengthening the cultivation of rubber plants. The required manpower for increased production has been assured. In the meantime, labor service corps, consisting of scores of thousands of members, are fully prepared to work.

Coupled with the mobilization of man power, the advanced agrarian technique will be fully utilized based on the past two years' experience.

Much effort is also being directed toward cattle-raising with an extensive plan being under way.

As for farmers, several thousand households emigrated from Shonan to Endau, Johore Province, and Bahau, Negri Sembilan Province, to cultivate idle lands. Now, two model farming villages are ready to harvest their first crop. Those overseas Chinese as well as Annamese who are at model farms are now concentrating their total efforts toward increased foodstuff production. In the near future, a large number of enthusiastic Malais will leave their motherland for Bintang to work on farms there.

MANCHOU ECONOMY SET ON WAR BASIS

Task Is to Supply More Vital Materials to Japan, Says Minister Yuan

Special

HSINKING, May 8.—"The most urgent question facing Manchoukuo at present is the increased production of steel, coal, and light metals to meet the wartime needs of Japan who is engaged in the fight to free all Asia from Anglo-American oppression," stated Yuan Chen-tse, Minister of Finance and Commerce, in a press interview recently.

The Minister, upon whose shoulders rests the grave task of increasing the nation's war potentialities in the bitter fight against Asia's enemies, spoke with candor as he unfolded the picture of Manchoukuo's economy to meet wartime demands.

Continuing, he said: "Manchoukuo has succeeded admirably in establishing a sound wartime domestic economy by laying stress on the internal production of consumption goods aiming at self-sufficiency. The rationing system, though still in its infancy, functions satisfactorily, and will function more smoothly with more experience. The aim of the authorities is to solve the question of creating a sound self-sufficiency system for Japan and Manchoukuo.

"Autarchy is the first step in the establishment of the much-discussed continental economic bloc embracing Chosen, Manchoukuo, Kwantung territory, North China, and Mengchiang. The establishment of a bloc in which each unit specializes in a certain economic activity is the prototype of the Greater East Asia economic bloc that will be born after the War of Greater East Asia is over."

"Manchoukuo," continued the Minister, "is naturally specializing in the production of cereals and other agricultural products, Chosen in manufactured goods, while North China will be the source of textile fibers and labor. The plans enabling the bloc to play its role in the future, are gradually being realized."

"Manchoukuo, at the same time, must not overlook the development of its own industries," he said, disclosing the efforts now being concentrated upon the coal, steel and light metals industries on the basis of what is known as the 'Emphasis Principle'."

"The determination of the Government to speed up the production of war goods can be seen in the recent merger of the Showa Steel Works, the Penhsihu Iron Colliery, and the Tungpientao Development Company into the gigantic Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Company," continued the Minister.

"The recent taking over by the Manchuria Electric Corporation of the Hydro-Electric Power Construction Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government is another indication of the Government's policy toward the elimination of duplicity and prevention of a dispersal of the nation's energy."

Turning to Manchoukuo's foreign trade, the Minister expressed deep confidence in the tremendous role Manchoukuo is destined to play in the post-war trade activities of Greater East Asia, saying: "Even in wartime, trade with China and Thailand is going on, although restricted in manner. Judging from this, the future of the inter-bloc East Asia trade is bright. In my opinion, the system will be further perfected to the mutual benefit and prosperity of the nations of East Asia."

"All in all," the Minister declared, "Manchoukuo's economic development is proceeding with spectacular rapidity along the lines that will ensure Manchoukuo an important role in post-war economy. Manchoukuo's economic potentiality is a guarantee of mutual prosperity and mutual collaboration along economic lines as outlined in the Joint Declaration adopted last November by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations."

Minister Yuan, a graduate of the South Manchuria Medical College, has behind him a brilliant career as a diplomat and statesman, including his services in such key posts as Director of the Capital Instruction Bureau, Minister of Education, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, and Minister of Communications.

He is the father of 15 children. His eldest son, 22 years old, is at present studying at Keio University, Japan. The second son, after graduating from the Tokyo Furitsu Second Middle School, is at present studying for a military career at the Manchoukuo Military Academy. All the children were educated in Japanese institutions, including the eldest daughter, who graduated from the Tokyo Women's College.

East Asia Round-Up

Essay Contest Set

Domei

BANGKOK, May 10.—The National Cultural Board of Thailand will conduct an essay contest for Japanese people. The subject and the deadline are now being considered. Particulars concerning the contest including the monetary prize will be announced through the Cultural Board of the Thai Embassy in Japan.

Chinese, Muslims Donate

Domei

PENANG, May 10.—As a token of gratitude to the authorities and as an expression of whole-hearted cooperation, local Chinese and Indian Muslims donated $10,000 and $15,072 respectively to the Japanese wounded soldiers' welfare fund in Sunge Patan today.

Heads Pacification Office

Domei

HANKOW, May 10.—Yang Kue-ii, Governor of Hupeh Province, was installed concurrently as head of the newly-created Wuhan Pacification Office at a ceremony held here on May 8.

Asiatic League Formed

Domei

DAVAO, May 10.—The Pan-Asiatic League which was recently organized by Filipino young men and women has commenced brisk activities through radio and publications with the aim of eradicating Western ideological obstacles now obstructing the construction of a new Philippines as well as showing—the right path which the rejuvenated country must follow.

Church Leaders Meet

Domei

HSINKING, May 10.—The Metropolitan Headquarters of the Concordia Association held here a conference of religious leaders on May 8 to discuss problems on the enhancement and improvement of wartime national spirit of the people.

Scientist Council Created

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—The appointment of 25 members composing the Council of Scientists was approved by President Jose P. Laurel and they took their oath of office yesterday.

Thanks Nippon Forces

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 10.—In the course of the business session of the third session of the Java Central Council which followed the opening ceremony on May 7, Council member Maas proposed a resolution expressing gratitude to the Japanese fighting services.

Harvesting Rice Crop

Special

MORONG, May 10.—The first summer rice crop in 20 years will be harvested here soon in Rizal Province as the rice are ready for cutting. This was made possible by the irrigation system constructed on the Morong River by the people under the management of Mayor Jose Alegre.

Tubig Highway Reopens

Special

CATBALOGAN, May 10.—The Tubig Highway here in Samar Province, which was closed to traffic due to landslide and destruction wrought by the retreating USAFFE at the outbreak of the war has been reopened.

Meets Tagalog Writers

Special

MANILA, May 10.—President Jose P. Laurel yesterday conferred with Tagalog writers and specialists in the Tagalog language at the Malacanan Social Hall where they discussed problem facing the wider use of the national language.

COTTON GROWING IN JAVA PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

2nd-Year Planting Scheme Promises Good Results in Malang, Boesoeki Provinces

Special

MALANG, May 10.—With the advent of May, nearly 70,000 acres of cotton fields in Malang and Boesoeki provinces, eastern Java, have burst into pale yellow flowers—the result of painstaking efforts since last December as part of Java's second-year cotton-growing scheme.

It is recalled that 29,400 acres in Boesoeki Province was cultivated with cotton seed of the Cambodia Express species. Approximately 39,000 acres in Malang Province were planted with that species as well as the Suivend species. The sowing was completed in the middle of March.

Throughout all cotton fields in Malang and Boesoeki provinces, weeding was done three times for the Cambodia Express variety and seven times for the Suivend species. Firms commissioned with the cultivation were careful in forestalling damage from insects, inspectors making continual rounds of the cotton fields on bicycles or motorcycles.

As a result there has been no serious damage, minor damage being rapidly brought under control with a sufficient supply of insecticides. As this rate, the month of May is expected to pass without major losses. Culture conditions so far point to far better results than last year.

Meanwhile, it is learned that cotton growing in Soerabaja and Madora provinces is also progressing favorably.

Y.S.B. WILL REFUND DEBTS OF FOE BANKS IN SUMATRA

Step Taken by Military Administration in Consideration of Public Interests

Domei

SHONAN, May 8.—The Japanese Military Administration in Sumatra today made public a notice to the effect that deposits and other debts of eight fromer enemy banks in Sumatra will be refunded to specially designated depositors and creditors at the rate of 30 per cent during one month beginning May 15.

Repayment will be made by the Sumatra branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which has been designated as the liquidator of enemy banks in Sumatra. It is recalled that since August last year, the Sumatra branch of the Bank had been engaged in collecting loans and executing other liquidation business.

At the outbreak of the war, enemy banking institutions in Sumatra transferred a major portion of cash on hand as well as bonds and other securities and holdings to the Netherlands or Java. At the same time, enemy banks either burnt or destroyed collaterals which made even partial repayment difficult.

However, the Japanese Administration, in consideration of public interests and welfare, decided to take the present step which will greatly benefit the native inhabitants.

GRATITUDE MISSION FETED BY P.I. CHIEF

Welcome Luncheon Is Given to Aquino and Party; Sword by Tojo Presented

Special

MANILA, May 9.—A welcome luncheon in honor of the Philippine Gratitude Mission headed by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, which returned here yesterday afternoon was given by President Jose P. Laurel. The function was also attended by Cabinet Ministers and other notables.

Prior to the luncheon, Mr. Aquino presented to the President various gifts from Japan including a Japanese sword from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Meanwhile, the Board of Information stated today that the Chief Executive expressed great satisfaction over the success of the Mission in accomplishing its task and extended congratulations to Speaker Aquino and the other members.

The President expressed his belief that the Mission produced good results in that it promoted better understanding between the people of Japan and the Philippines thereby strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

SCIENTISTS ARE HONORED

The Imperial Academy held its 34th ceremony to confer prizes to those who have made outstanding scientific contributions at the Imperial Academy in Ueno Park on Wednesday at 2 p.m. The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and others.

Those who were granted prizes include Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, Dr. Hiroshi Terao, Dr. Munio Kotake, Dr. Shinji Sasaki, Dr. Eiji Ochiai and Dr. Hisanao Hatakeyama.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1944

A Chungking Confession

In what is regarded as the "most important declaration" concerning the political situation in the rebel Chinese capital today, the President of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. Sun Fo, bluntly admitted that there is no democratic government in Chungking, according to a New York Times dispatch dated April 14. The indictment which is the most sweeping ever made by a responsible and highly-placed official in the Chiang regime is a forthright confession of the appalling political and economic anarchy, turmoil, corruption and the despotic one-man rule existing in Chungking.

The gravamen of the charge made by Dr. Sun Fo is that the machinery and practise of the Chungking section of the Kuomintang "has not been entirely consistent with the Party Constitution drafted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1923." Membership in Chungking's Kuomintang Party is, for instance, limited to a select few; it is not open to the entire populace. In Dr. Sun Fo's own words, "the number of the Kuomintang Party members is less than one per cent of the total population of the country." This party is also the only recognized political party in the rebel Chinese capital and, as such, is "entitled" to the maximum exploitation of its "special position," suppressing with an iron hand all opposition and criticism directed against it.

During the past twenty years, the regime has been run by the self-appointed dictator, Chiang Kai-shek. He was not elected to the executive position which he occupies now by any of the democratic processes of popular balloting. In the reorganization of the Kuomintang which was effected in 1924, the people of China were denied the right of participation in the operation of their government. There is no law-making body in the real sense of the term, where nationally chosen representatives, in the name of the people, pass legislation. The Legislative Yuan which exists now is a hollow rubber-stamp institution, subservient to the arbitrary will of Chiang Kai-shek; its members are selected by the Party caucus. For over seven years now, no new "elections" have been held for the legislative body. The undemocratic situation, not only in the central but in the provincial governments as well, is well summarized by Dr. Sun Fo thus: "We have spent sixteen years in political tutelage, yet there is not one councillor in the Hsien Council nor one Hsien administrator who has been elected to his office by the people of the Hsien." The political positions in the Chungking regime and in the local administrative areas are, in reality, auctioned to the highest bidder, with the distribution of the spoils, graft and palm-greasing being the order of the day. One American radio commentator, Volney Hurd, put the Chungking political condition in a nutshell when he described the present rebel Chinese regime as becoming "more and more factionary rather than democratic."

Moreover, in Chungking, there is no organic law which explicitly or implicitly recognizes the freedom of the press, speech and assembly. Any unfavorable criticism of the Kuomintang or of Chiang Kai-shek is ruthlessly suppressed; purges are frequently conducted to remove dissident elements. Admits Dr. Sun Fo; "We have unwittingly assumed the habits of the ruling caste by the suppression of outside criticism against our Party and withholding from publication the criticism within our Party by our own Party members who speak of this fact . . . . For thousands of years, China has been ruled by tyrants. Her people have been deprived of the freedom of political discussion in addition to the right of freedom." How extensive must be the arbitrary domination maintained by the modern Chungking tyrant over the people under his jurisdiction is well illustrated by the fact that Chungking officials exercise what is known as "thought control" even over Chinese students studying in the colleges of the United States.

The absence to date of any constructive response to the appeal made by Dr. Sun Fo for a change in the Chungking regime's attitude of intolerance and a new "psychological approach" to Chungking's domestic problems would amply indicate that the political and economic dictatorship maintained by Chiang Kai-shek will be continued as long as he remains in power. Brutal, callous and heartless, Chungking's tyrant has not only brought intense economic misery and privations to the people in the Chungking-controlled territory but also has openly and flagitously violated Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People," the faithful application of which would have enabled the people of China to live in peace and contentment and to acquire a more stabilized, equitable, political, economic and social order. So deep is the corruption and moral decay in the rebel Chinese regime that it is now very questionable if any fundamental renovations along democratic lines can be made in the top-heavy political structure of Chungking.

These observations and Dr. Sun Fo's blighting admissions bring to light a very anomalous relationship in the anti-Axis camp. The United States and Britain, which claim to be fighting for the cause of democracy, are here aligned with one of the most invidious examples of a dictatorial regime. Apparently the Anglo-Americans, at the time they took Chungking under their protective shelter in 1937, were not troubled by the inconsistency of their alliance as long as Chungking could be made the spearhead of their imperialistic schemes in the Chinese mainland.

But that, of course, was seven years ago. Now the Anglo-American countries, particularly the United States, are dissatisfied with Chungking as they have discovered, according to Demaree Bess, a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post, that "Chungking has few, if any, attributes of a great Power." The discovery was not, however, accidental; the leaders of the United States knew all the time that Chungking was never a great Power nor a democracy. Another American writer, Theodore White, in an article in the May 1 number of the Life magazine, reports that a substantial section of informed American public opinion charges Chungking politicians of being "rotten from skin to soul and beyond redemption". Apparently Chungking has lost its original imperialistic value to the Anglo-American nations. Perhaps its abject servility, its continual nagging for more aid have become irritating to the United States. Or have the people of the United States discovered that Chiang Kai-shek is using the United States Lend-Lease goods for the purpose of fighting the Chinese Communists and other dissident elements in order to strengthen his dictatorial position as it has been frequently alleged?

Chungking's plight is, to say the least, pitiful. Dr. Sun Fo's warning that unless some immediate political reform is undertaken the Chungking regime may be "isolated" by the anti-Axis countries as an unhealthy political specimen is a frank recognition of the abject position in which it finds itself today, disowned by the majority of the people of China and pilloried by the Anglo-American countries. The outright discrimination of the Chungking regime at the Casablanca and Moscow conferences and more recently by Britain which did not exempt Chungking's envoy at London from the general ban placed on the movements of diplomatic agents as a precaution against the leakage of information concerning the Second Front are significant portents of the tragic fate which is in store for Chungking not only in the post-war period but even in the near future.

A Year Ago Today

May 11, 1943

Imperial Army Units, continuing their mopping-up operations against the remnants of the routed Chiang Kai-shek's 24th Army Group parallel to the annihilation campaign against the Taihang military district, have inflicted severe damage on various units of the enemy near Lingchuan in North China.

* * *

The coal mine strike in the eastern part of the United States, which once seemed to have been settled, is still smouldering with indications of probable recurrence. The United Mine Workers' Union of America today declared that the mine laborers in the States of Ohio and West Virginia are determined to go on strike again simultaneously with the ending of the term of suspension on May 18. They are demanding the capitalists to change their attitude.

* * *

Ten transport planes, which reached India from the United States, are already being employed in the transportation service between India and Chungking. These 10 transport planes were sent as the first result of the negotiations made at Washington by Major-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, and Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Force in Chungking.

* * *

Commenting upon the economic policies of the Australian Government, the Chairman of the Australian Chamber of Commerce maintained that a vicious inflation is currently threatening to overthrow the economic structure of the Commonwealth.

Anglo-American Inflation

Frantic Attempts by Governments to Stem Leaping Rise of Prices Proving Futile

By TARO TAKASE
(From the Sekai Shukan)

The blunt congressional overriding of the President's veto of $2,300,000,000 tax increase bill, the President's veto of the food subsidy suppression bill, and the increased nation-wide labor disputes which have become marked especially in the coal and iron industries are serving to intensify the grave economic situation in America since the end of last year. All these sharp strifes are more or less inter-related with inflation. In other words, the internal problems and the question of inflation are indistinguishable in the United States today.

How serious is inflation in America?

According to the wholesale price index figures compiled by the United States Labor Statistics Bureau and revised by the League of Nations a marked increase has been noted. The index figure for June, 1940 was set at 101, at the end of December of the same year it rose to 105, at the end of 1941 it soared to 123 which by the end of 1942 jumped to 138, and advanced to 135 by the ed of October 1943, or a jump of more than 30 per cent since the adoption of the national defense program.

In parallel a sharp increase has also been noted in the cost of living. According to the index figures for the cost of living published by the Labor Statistics Bureau, (with the years 1935-39 as a basis of 100) 1939 showed an average of 81, 87 in 1941, a sudden jump to 95 in 1942, to 99 in January of 1943 and 101.4 in January of 1944, or a rise of 16 points since 1941.

In view of the vicious black market dealings rampant within the country, we cannot rely too heavily on these official figures. However, the labor representatives of the special committee created directly by the President to investigate the cost of living problem in America, claim that the actual rate of increase of the living cost was 43.5 per cent within the past three years.

Currency Inflation

Inflation of currency too has become extremely pronounced in America lately. It is reported that the amount in circulation in America at the end of 1939 was $7,598,000,000, at the end of 1941 $11,160,000,000, at the end of 1942 it rose sharply to $15,410,000,000, the end of October 1943 saw another jump to $19,090,000,000, and by February 16, 1944 to the astronomical figure of $20,610,000,000, almost double since her entrance in the world conflict.

Moreover, the United States has spent the huge sum of $128,000,000,000 on war expenditures since May of 1940 to August of 1943 and it is expected that the war expenses for the current fiscal year will hit $97,000,000,000 by the end of June, according to the estimates made last fall. Furthermore, it is expected that the war expenditures outlined in the President's message this January for 1944-45 will reach not less than $90,000,000,000.

These astounding war expenditures mean that the commodities equivalent to the amount will be withdrawn from the ordinary production, and in order to support an expansion in production it is necessary that the manufacture of daily necessities suffers a severe cut.

According to the British periodical "Economist," the production of daily necessities has been decreased by 45 per cent in 1943 as compared to 1941. But according to governmental experts in the United States, during 1943 the total supply of daily necessities amounted to $50,000,000,000 whereas the income of the people was estimated at $127,000,000,000. It is patent that the only way by which this dangerous gap between the decrease in daily necessities and the increase in purchasing power can be closed is through increased taxation and absorption by loans. Despite all governmental plans and efforts to narrow this gap, however, since the beginning of the war, the government has succeeded in passing only two increased taxation bills in November, 1942 for $8,000,000,000 and in February of this year for $2,300,000,000 which is insignificant in comparison with the heavy increase in expenditures.

Public Support Decreases

In the way of bond absorption, attempts have been observed to tap the people's surplus purchasing power as much as possible through mobilization of the wealth of the masses with the least possible reference to the commercial banks. However, it is to be noted that lately the people's zeal to support the movement has been greatly dampened.

For instance, the results of the first wartime bond drive made in December of 1942 saw an excess of 43 per cent over the set goal, the second drive held in March and April of 1943 exceeded by 42 per cent, but during the third drive in September and October of the same year it dropped miserably to an excess of only 26 per cent and to merely 20 per cent as a result of the fourth drive held recently.

Now, as a factor in accelerating inflation, it is worthy to mention that the maneuvering of the agriculture bloc to raise the prices of foodstuffs upsets the stability of their prices, thereby raising the cost of living and breaking down the equilibrium of wages.

Also studying the question from the technical standpoint of price control we observe that the present anti-inflation formulas adopted by the United States Price Administration Bureau have entered a blind alley. Since it does not fully delve into the fundamental nature of prices, it has failed not only to properly adjust the relations of various prices but due to its "looseness" of control, adequate surveillance of prices is totally lacking, thereby causing the rampancy of vicious black market dealings. Even the success of the "little-steel formula" which alone has thus far managed to check the pressure of inflation by the pegging of wages is dubious in the face of non-support of the workers and the outcome appears grave for the administration as it promises to develop into a return of the vicious American inflation.

Britain's Finances

Prices in England since the beginning of the current war have been rising dangerously.

Referring to the wholesale price index figures furnished by the Board of Trade and published by the League of Nations, (with the period between January and June of 1939 as a basis of 100) the year 1940 showed 153, in 1941 it rose to 160, in 1943 to 166 and to 167 at the end of October in 1943, or a jump of over 60 per cent since the beginning of the war.

In the meantime, the cost of living during the same period had risen by approximately 30 per cent and the total amount of bank notes of the Bank of England outstanding prior to the war was 530,000,000 pounds whereas in March of this year it had soared to 1,086,000,000 pounds.

Moreover, the total expenditures for the fiscal year of 1943 ending in March of this year has reached the huge sum of 5,700,000,000 pounds and during the four-year period since the opening of hostilities, Britain has paid out altogether 18,300,000,000 pounds for war expenditures.

The Government had succeeded in providing nearly half of this sum through increased taxation; and by pushing the sale of war bonds as well as energetically encouraging the movement for national savings it has endeavored to absorb the surplus purchasing power of the people. As a result, during the past two years, 65 per cent of the war bonds was absorbed by the general public as compared to 35 per cent purchased by the banks significantly showing an increase in the amount assimilated by the masses. Moreover, during the four-year period since the beginning of the national savings movement until October of 1943, small savings totalled 2,500,000,000 pounds while large savings amounted to 4,000,000,000 pounds.

Hence through her persistent efforts to absorb the surplus purchasing power, Britain's anti-inflationary measures, compared to the United States at least, have been rather successful and it appears that since the introduction of control the rise in prices has been checked to a degree since 1941. However, the picture seems to have changed of late.

Ceiling Surpassed

We note that since the end of last year, the rate of increase in currency has been conspicuously high causing the Bank of England notes to be issued on the basis of security reserve to jump from the fixed ceiling of 1,050,000,000 pounds in November of last year to 1,100,000,000 pounds in December of the same year, a marked increase of 50,000,000 pounds during the space of little over a month. Moreover, it appears that further increase must be met. When it is recalled that the fixed limits have been raised at an interval of every four or six months before, we will know something of Britain's harassing demand for currency.

The free squandering of money by the American soldiers stationed in England is being blamed for the inflation of currency in England, but more than anything else, it may be due to the notable decline in the will of the people to save. The Economist in this regard significantly points out that the national savings figure at the end of last year fell by nearly 10 per cent as compared to the year before. Briefly put, inflation in Britain which has thus far been checked to a certain extent is lately becoming menacingly grave. That is the dark picture facing Britain today.

THE FLASHING SWORD OF RETALIATION

Use of Military Reserves at Proper Time and Place Vital

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENARY

Only the army chief can retain freedom of action both in offensive and defensive operations who has at his disposal sufficient reserves of men and material to throw in at the center of gravity on the battle front. Should his reserves melt away in the course of fighting he must strain every nerve to bring up reinforcements and under no circumstances find himself short of men and materials when the decisive crisis arrives. The disposal of reserves has often been discussed in the military literature of all ages and nations. The older German school to which among others Archduke Charles, the victor of Aspern, belonged, regarded reserves above all in terms of a safeguard against reverses, and threw them only into the battle when the main divisions were unable to force a decision.

Napoleon, a past master in the detailing of reserves, employed them to better purpose. He was in the habit of using them deliberately as his best trump that turned the scale between victory and defeat. He condemned any general who saved them for the day after the battle instead of throwing the last man into the field, for according to him cooperation of all the forces alone assured victory. Employed in this way reserves are not, as some critics would have it, a weakening of the assailant. On the contrary, there are exceptional cases in which a military leader throws the whole weight of his fighting strength into the scale at the beginning of operations in order to surprise the enemy and achieve a decisive success. If the position of the enemy is unknown, the army leader will find it generally advisable to keep troops waiting in reserve in order to be prepared for any change in the situation or at least to be protected against surprise attacks. In view of the tremendous effect of modern arms it is not advisable to have too many men in the first fighting lines. The best plan is rather to distribute the troops in depth. Reserves are used in offensive operations to widen the breaches made by the wedges driven into the enemy lines, or to tighten the ring formed by outflanking movements. Reserves, held in readiness in the depth of the defense zone, will by counter-thrusts or counter-attacks cut off the enemy where he has infiltrated or broken into the line of defense.

Valuable Asset

Strategic reserves will always be a valuable asset to an army leader who fights on the inner line. It is imperative for such a leader to have reserves standing by, ready to attack from his central position if he is to succeed in smashing the enemy, threatening him on two or three sides. The far reaching annihilating blows dealt by Germany against her aggressors were only possible these four war years through her having her strategical reserves steadily replenished.

Regarding the strength of the reserves to be kept back, Clausewitz hit the nail on the head when he said: It is unwise to keep too many divisions inactive in the hinterland and allow weak covering forces in the front line to be decimated. It is not "economical" to weaken the front as a whole by a withdrawal of reserves without gaining thereby concentrated strength for the decisive sector of the front. To quote Clausewitz again, "In taking action the military leader must use the finest sense of judgment that, emanating from an innate shrewdness, formed by nature and consideration, almost unconsciously will make him do the right thing."

Reserves for larger armies will best be selected from all fighting services. Thanks to the motor, troops can now be moved easily. Their mobility allows the military leader to throw them wherever they are most required. If they have great firing strength like the modern tank units they are doubly welcome as reserves. The throwing in of reserves is greatly facilitated by a system of good roads and railways such as exists in central Europe.

Reserves thrown prematurely into battle can possibly be diverted in the wrong direction. Reserves brought up too late are apt to be caught in the maelstrom of annihilation that overtakes a tottering front line. The born army chief, however, possesses a fine instinct for the proper moment to strike a decisive blow.

Man power alone in modern warfare where the machine plays such an important part does not suffice to make up the strength of reserves. Ammunition, spare weapons, spare equipment must be kept in reserve in substantial quantities. In total war the idea of "strategical reserves" is not limited to the number of land, air and naval units, not yet sent into action. Rather does it include all reserves of manpower for home defense and war work, also war material and raw materials which are vital to the war efforts, in brief, the entire war potential of a state, including that of allied countries and occupied enemy territories, working for that state.

It is of vital importance to employ all these resources at the proper time and place if—to quote Clausewitz again—"these reserves are to become the flashing sword of retaliation."

Interchange of Culture

Respect for Local Traditions Goes Hand-in-Hand With Development of Science in East Asia

Editor's Note: Writing in the magazine Chisei, Dr. Takeo Itazawa, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, discusses the part Japan is to play in the interchange of culture in Greater East Asia.

While travelling in Manchoukuo last autumn, I spent a day in Kirin. The saunter in this spot of scenic beauty was highly delectable. The season of falling leaves was close at hand.

I extended the trip to Fengman and saw the magnificent dam there, one of the projects under the Manchoukuo five-year plan. It was nearing completion. Its scale far exceeded my expectations. I was told of the incalculable benefits the dam would bring—the generation of an enormous volume of electricity, the prevention of flood damage over a wide area, the opening up of large tracts of arable lands, and what not. The power of Japanese science must be a source of much invigoration to fighting Manchoukuo.

After inspecting the dam, I returned to Kirin and visited the Temple of Confucius and the Wenchang Hall. They had been well repaired at the hands of the Volunteer Repair Service Corps which was organized in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the national founding. The beautiful, historic town of Kirin contains both men of letters and descendants of Manchurian warriors of the Ching Dynasty. I was glad that good care was being taken to preserve old monuments and relics of local tradition.

Offers Significant Suggestion

What I saw in Kirin, it seems to me, offers a significant suggestion as to the course Japan should follow in the Greater East Asia. What I mean to say is that, while developing science in the various regions of Greater East Asia, we should, at the same time, show respect for local traditions and culture. Kirin offers a case in point.

Let me cite another case in Manchoukuo. The city of Hsinking is built on a grand scale and in wonderful symmetry. Particularly splendid is the broad, straight thoroughfare leading from the railway station in the north to the National Founding Shrine in the south. At one place on this modern thoroughfare, however, one notices a liberal protrusion into the sidewalk. It is the site of the Temple of Filial Piety, which I was told is allowed to remain standing in that way there out of consideration to the deep reverence in which it is held by the native populace of the city. I was deeply impressed.

Not that anything and everything old should necessarily be preserved intact. Is it not on record, however, that the wide-spread insurrection of the Dipo Negoros that harassed the Dutch in the East Indies had its direct cause in the fact that the Dutch, unfamiliar with Mohammedan customs, destroyed Mohammedans' tomb-stones for road-building? It is highly important that the peoples of Greater East Asia should have a full understanding of one another's traditions, customs and faiths. For this reason, research and investigation work requires the services of not only men of science but men of culture as well. Of course, the work must be conducted along the right lines, with distinction made between urgent and non-urgent phases of it. The object of cultural interchange, after all, is to promote mutual understanding. That being so, cultural interchange should be conducted not on dogmatic ideas or laymen's fancies but on expert knowledge and technique.

Right Men Indispensable

But knowledge and technique alone will not suffice. Equally indispensable are the right men, especially men with an honesty of purpose and enthusiasm. Lacking men of these qualities, it would be well-nigh impossible to impress peoples having different customs and speaking different tongues. This necessity I feel all the more keenly after reading "Some Remarks on Administration in Manchuria and Mongolia" by Dr. Shoji Kanai.

All this brings us to the simple truth that it all depends on man. The truth is brought home to us especially at this time when there is a constantly increasing influx of students into Japan from the various countries of Greater East Asia. Unfortunately many of these students who have applied for entrance into Japanese universities and colleges have failed because they have been required to get the same marks as their Japanese confreres in the entrance examinations. Incidentally, too, many of these students desired some special curriculum to the exclusion of the others. The Education, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the War Ministries, in consultation, have been at great pains to find ways and means of enabling as many of these students as possible to learn real Japanese culture. As the first step to that end, it has been decided that, in the case of governmental colleges, a special entrance examination in the Japanese language, Japanese history, mathematics, etc. shall be given these students and that accepted applicants shall be distributed over 30 institutions having special facilities for them. This year's quotas of admission will be 200 from Manchoukuo, 350 from China and 150 from the South. It is also reported that more colleges and also private institutions will be in future opened to students from the Common Prosperity Region, while a plan is understood to be afoot to open special classes for students from the South unfamiliar with the Japanese language. This is highly commendable.

Kind Guidance Essential

What I should like to emphasize in this connection is that the men who will be in charge of looking after these students should deal with them not as a group of people but as individuals. Class-room guidance is quite important, but it is even more important that the students be given kind guidance in their individual private lives. It is far more effective to infuse a correct knowledge and appreciation of Japan into one student than to give haphazard education or superficial knowledge to 100 or even 200.

It must be admitted that the numerous students who have come to Japan have not always been put in contact with first-rate organs of Japanese culture, brought under the influence of first-rate people or given sufficient opportunities to see Japan and Japanese life in their true character. The utmost attention should be paid in the future to this point. Technical or vocational education is necessary, but we must give something more, if we are to give a correct appreciation of Japanese tradition and spirit to the students from the various countries of Greater East Asia. Circumstances permitting, it would be advisable to let them live with Japanese families of good culture. Education through Japanese martial arts and religion would also be effective. If possible, it would be well to immerse them in life in Japanese agricultural communities for a certain period of time. Visits to places of historic interest under good tutors might be one way. At any rate, the importance of guiding these students should not be minimized. We must not forget that concrete and effective ways for the interchange of culture in East Asia are not necessarily to be found in something lofty: they can also be sought near.

In concluding my remarks, I should like to quote the following passage from Dr. Kanai's book:

Gentle and Straight

"I have talked with Mongolian youths and intellectuals who have studied in Japan. They are exceedingly gentle. I was also glad to observe that they are straight. What surprised me, however, is that in many of them, deep in their heart lies a certain tendency toward Anglo-American individualism. . . . This tendency is common to the so-called new young men of China. It reflects Anglo-American influence in the Asiatic continent. For this ideological trend of Mongols and Chinese who have studied in Japan, the thought world of Japan of the past is partly responsible, I thought. . . . . . Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, more and more students from Manchoukuo, Mongolia and China have been coming to Japan on tours of observation. What impresses them as making for Japan's national strength is their solemn, reverent worship of the Imperial Palace and the shrines and temples every morning and evening. The guiding principle for enlightening the peoples of the continent must originate in this consciousness of our national polity. Nothing else can impress them. . . ."

Coming from a man who has studied abroad, who was in Geneva working for the League of Nations and who for 20 years since 1924 has experienced life on the continent, these words of Dr. Kanai's have a compelling force to us. I believe that only by acting on these words can we solve the problem of how to guide students from the various regions of the Common Prosperity Region and make a success of the interchange of culture in Greater East Asia.